



**STATEMENT OF BASIS  
FOR  
DRAFT AIR OPERATING PERMIT No. 11AQ-C163  
PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT No. 1 of KLIKITAT COUNTY'S  
H.W. HILL LANDFILL GAS POWER PLANT  
KLIKITAT COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

**PREPARED BY:  
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CENTRAL REGIONAL AIR QUALITY SECTION  
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**MAY 9, 2011**

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1.0 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFS	Air Facility System
AOP	air operating permit
BACT	best available control technology
CAM	compliance assurance monitoring
CEMS	continuous emissions monitoring system
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane
CO	carbon monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> e	carbon dioxide equivalent
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
° F	degrees Fahrenheit
FCE	full compliance evaluation
FRV	Federally Reportable Violation
GHG	greenhouse gas
H <sub>2</sub> S	hydrogen sulfide
hr/yr	hours per year
HRSG	heat recovery steam generator
IC	internal combustion
KPUD	Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County
Landfill	Roosevelt Regional Landfill
LFG	landfill gas
MRR	monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting
MT	metric tons
MW	megawatt
N <sub>2</sub> O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	national ambient air quality standards
NESHAP	national emissions standard for hazardous air pollutants
NMOC	non methane organic compound
NOC	Notice of Construction
NOV	Notice of Violation
NO <sub>x</sub>	oxides of nitrogen
NSPS	new source performance standard
PC	pre-chamber
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less
PM <sub>10</sub>	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less
Plant	H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Power Plant
PSD	prevention of significant deterioration
psig	pounds per square inch gage (above ambient pressure)
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RDC	Regional Disposal Company
S	state-only enforceable
scf	standard cubic feet
SO <sub>2</sub>	sulfur dioxide
tpy	tons per year
VOC	volatile organic compound
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
%	percent

## 2.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

Company Name: Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County

Source Name: H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Power Plant

Owner: Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County

Unified Business Identification Number: 202-000-284

Standard Industrial Classification Code: 4911 (electrical power generation, transmission, or distribution)

Mailing Address: 1313 South Columbus Avenue  
Goldendale, WA 98620

Source Address: 502 Roosevelt Grade Road  
Roosevelt, WA 99356

Responsible Officials: Jim Smith  
General Manager  
Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County  
1313 South Columbus Avenue  
Goldendale, WA 98620  
Phone: 509-773-7617  
Fax: 509-773-4969  
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OR

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Operations Manager  
Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County  
1313 South Columbus Avenue  
Goldendale, WA 98620  
Phone: 509-773-7629  
Fax: 509-773-4969  
Email: rihrig@klickpud.com

Source Contact: Kevin Ricks  
LFG Site Manager  
Phone: 509-773-7430  
Email: kricks@klickpud.com

**Basis for Title V Applicability:**

KPUD is subject to Title V, Air Operating Permit (AOP) Regulation, by virtue of the potential-to-emit greater than 100 tons per year of carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen, and 100,000 tons per year of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions.

**Attainment Classification:**

KPUD is located in an area that is unclassified for all criteria pollutants.

**Timeline**

See also section 6.0 (below).

February 9, 2010 – Ecology received renewal Title V Air Operating Permit application. April 2, 2010 – Application deemed complete.

### 3.0 BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

This document sets forth the legal and factual basis for the permit conditions in a DRAFT AOP issued by the State of Washington Department of Ecology for a power generation facility, operated by Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County (KPUD) and located near Roosevelt, Washington. This document is called a “statement of basis” and is required by Washington State regulations [Chapter 173-401 WAC]. A statement of basis does not contain enforceable permit conditions. Enforceable permit conditions are contained in the AOP itself.

### 4.0 SOURCE DESCRIPTION

#### 4.1 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Power Plant is a landfill-gas-to-energy facility built on land leased from Allied Waste Incorporated (Allied Waste). The Plant incorporates two facilities: one with five internal combustion engines generating up to 10.5 MW (a.k.a. the lower facility); and the other consists of two combustion turbines and two heat recovery steam generators with an electrical generation capacity of up to 28.2 MW (a.k.a. the upper facility). The Plant is located within the Roosevelt Regional Landfill property boundary in the Northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 4 North, Range 21 East, Willamette Meridian, approximately five miles North of Roosevelt in Klickitat County. Access to the site is via the Landfill’s haul road. The facilities are both located approximately one mile east of the landfill operations building, and half a mile from each other. Figures 1-3 provide facility site maps.

#### 4.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROCESSES

A process flow diagram details the Plant’s operations at both the upper facility and lower facility in Figure 4. Raw landfill gas is delivered to the Plant from Roosevelt Regional Landfill’s blower/flare facility via an above-ground pipeline. There is a low-point condensate drain near the Landfill’s facility. Total pipeline distance is about 720 feet. All condensates collected at the drain and at other points in the fuel system are piped to the Landfill’s leachate collection pond.

#### 4.2.1 Lower Facility Processes

Upon entering the lower facility, the landfill gas is directed through one of two stainless steel vessels (configured in parallel) containing iron sponge media, for hydrogen sulfide removal. Next the landfill gas enters the compressor building where the pressure is increased from less than one psig to about 62 psig by three variable-output rotary-screw type compressors. Each compressor has an inlet water separator and an outlet coalescing filter.

The landfill gas is discharged to the air/gas heat exchangers and into a common pipe leading to an industrial type refrigeration cooling unit. This unit cools the landfill gas to approximately 40°F, thus condensing most of the remaining moisture and some contaminants, and then the landfill gas is re-heated above the dew point by incoming gas. Finally, the gas enters two stainless steel vessels (configured in series) containing activated carbon, for siloxane removal prior to piping the processed gas into the generator building.

Both fuel streams (main gas and pre-chamber gas) pass through additional filters prior to entering the fuel gas regulators mounted on or near the engines. Fuel enters the engines and is combusted via spark ignition, and the resulting hot exhaust gas is passed through intercooled turbochargers which provide pressurized intake air. The engines are designed to operate very lean with 10% exhaust oxygen.

The engines are directly coupled to the 4160 volt three-phase alternating-current synchronous generators. The product, electrical energy, passes through protective breakers and is transformed in the substation to 69,000 volts for delivery to the transmission system. During normal operations, power generation occurs 24 hours per day, seven days per week, 365 days a year (8760 hr/yr). However, the engines do require periodic maintenance shutdowns, and the utility system experiences several outages per year. Ecology limits each engine-generator to 8585 operating hours per year.

#### 4.2.1 Upper Facility Processes

Clean, dry landfill gas fuel entering the upper facility is directed through an inlet scrubber vessel to remove moisture and then directed through a high pressure compressor system comprised of two screw type compressors where the gas pressure is increased from approximately 65 psig to approximately 450 psig. The pressurized landfill gas then enters an oil separator vessel to remove hydrocarbon liquids before passing through a set of fin-fan aftercoolers. Clean, pressurized gas may also be recirculated back to the compressors to allow adequate pre-heating of compressed gas. The cooled, compressed landfill gas then enters two 10.1 MW (nominal) combustion turbine generators. Power is generated at 13,800 volts and sent to the generator step-up transformer where it is converted to 115,000 volts power for transmission to the grid.

To increase efficiency, each turbine has a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) which produces high pressure steam at 600 psig (nominal) that is sent to a shared 8 MW steam turbine. Each HRSG may be bypassed if necessary, with the corresponding turbine exhaust stream sent to separate bypass stacks. Each of the four stacks (two main, two HRSG bypass) is monitored for CO, O<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> by a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS).

During normal operations, power generation will occur 24 hours per day, seven days per week, 365 days a year (8,760 hr/yr). However, the turbines do require periodic maintenance shutdowns, and the utility system typically experiences several outages per year, resulting in less than 8,760 hours of typical operation per turbine.

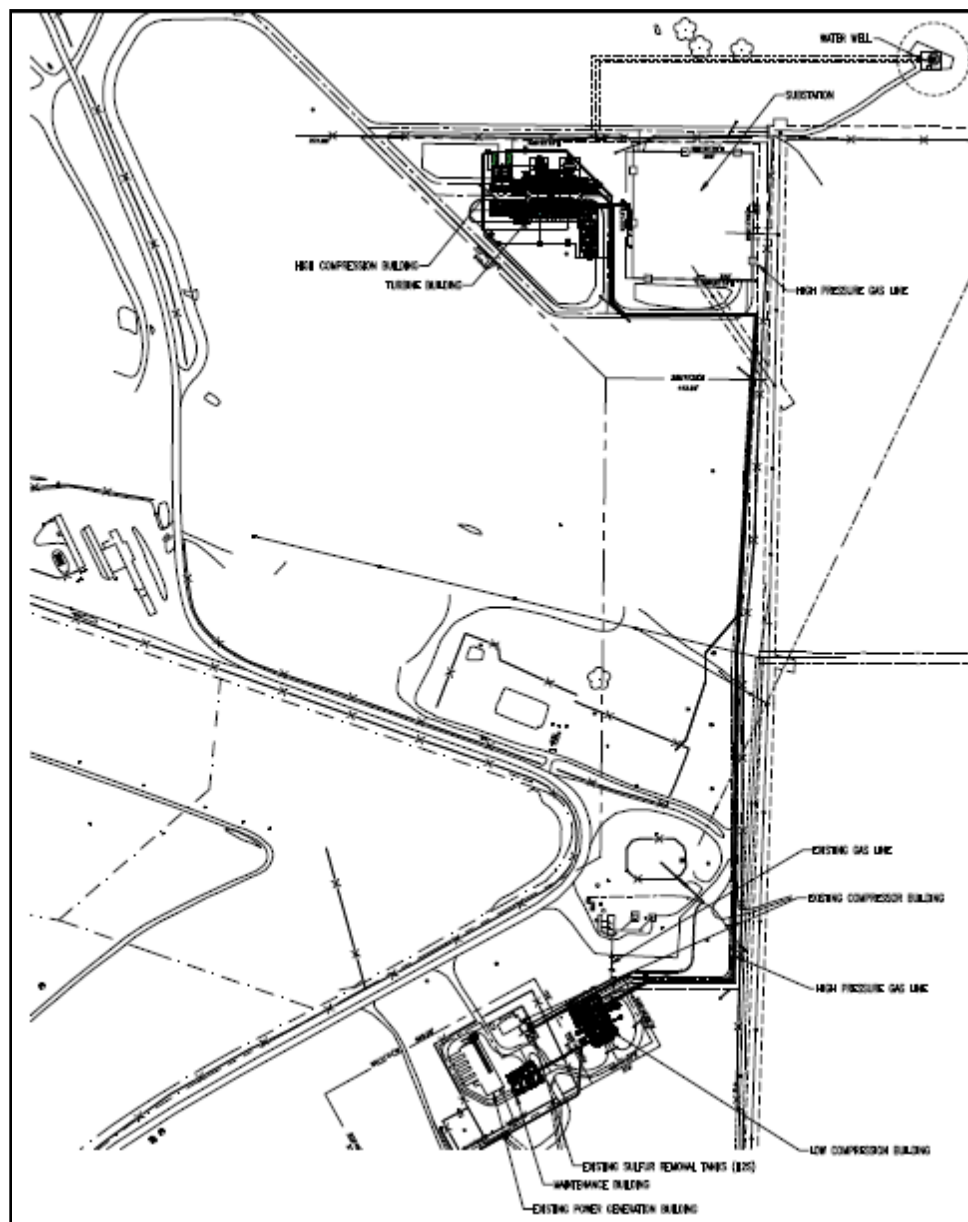


Figure 1: Site map of H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Power Plant, including the lower and upper facilities (adapted from 2/5/10 AOP renewal application, submitted by Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County).



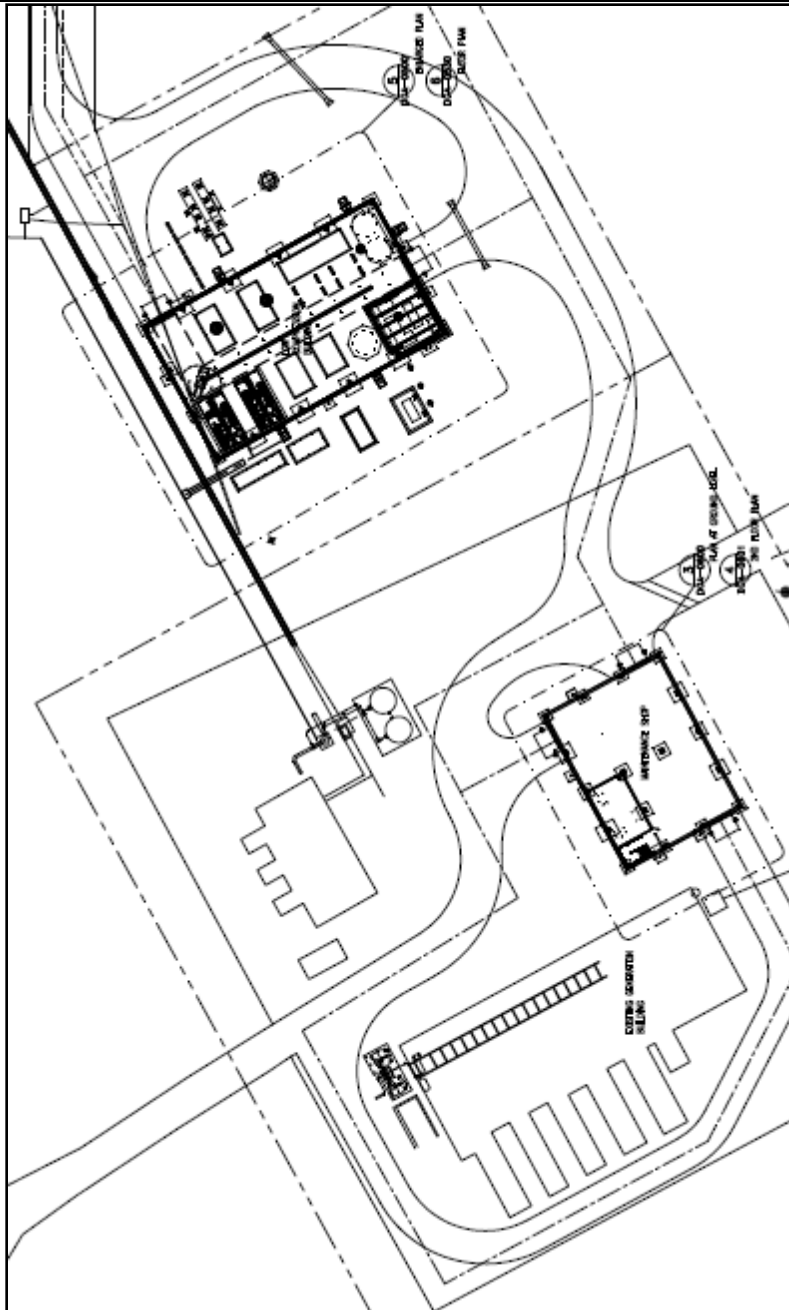


Figure 2: Site map of H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Power Plant's lower internal combustion facility (adapted from 2/5/10 AOP renewal application, submitted by Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County).

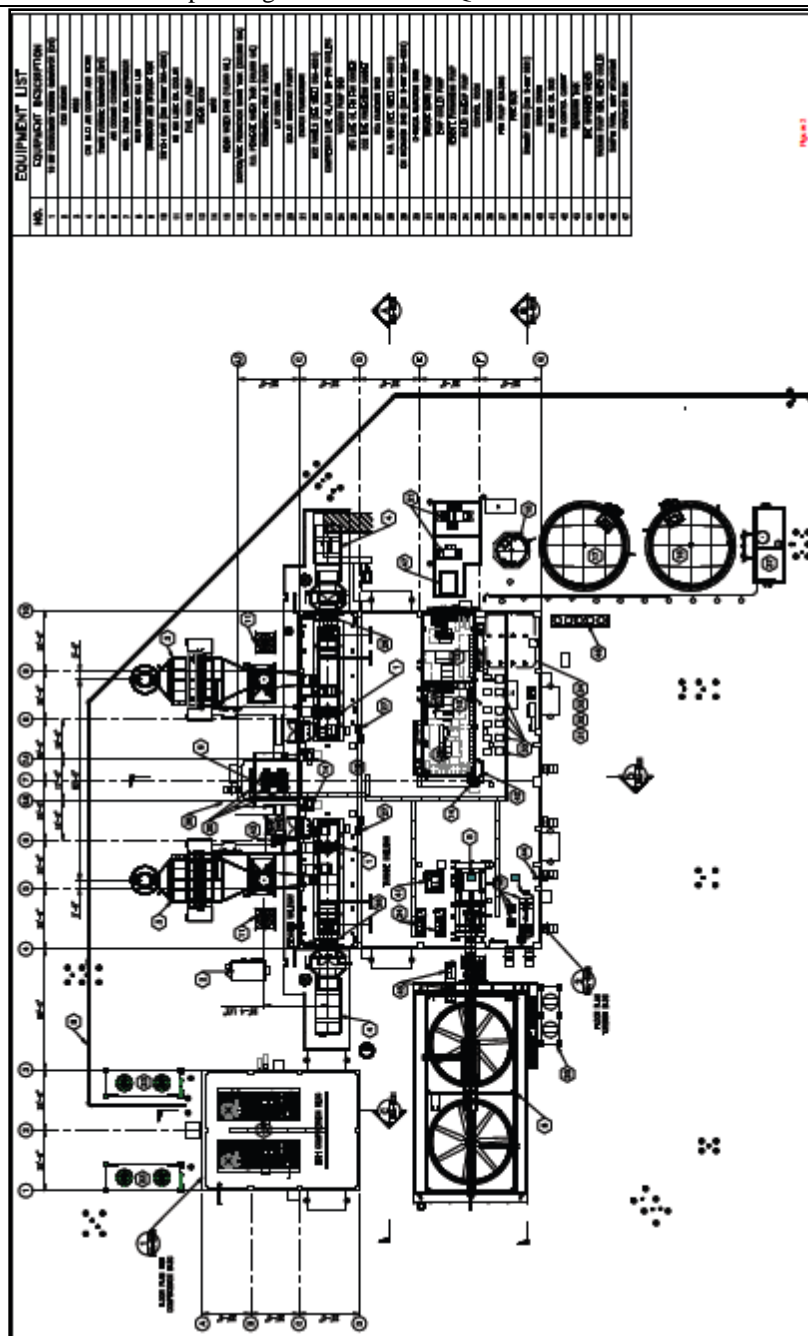


Figure 3: Site map of H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Power Plant's upper combustion turbine facility (adapted from 2/5/10 AOP renewal application, submitted by Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County).

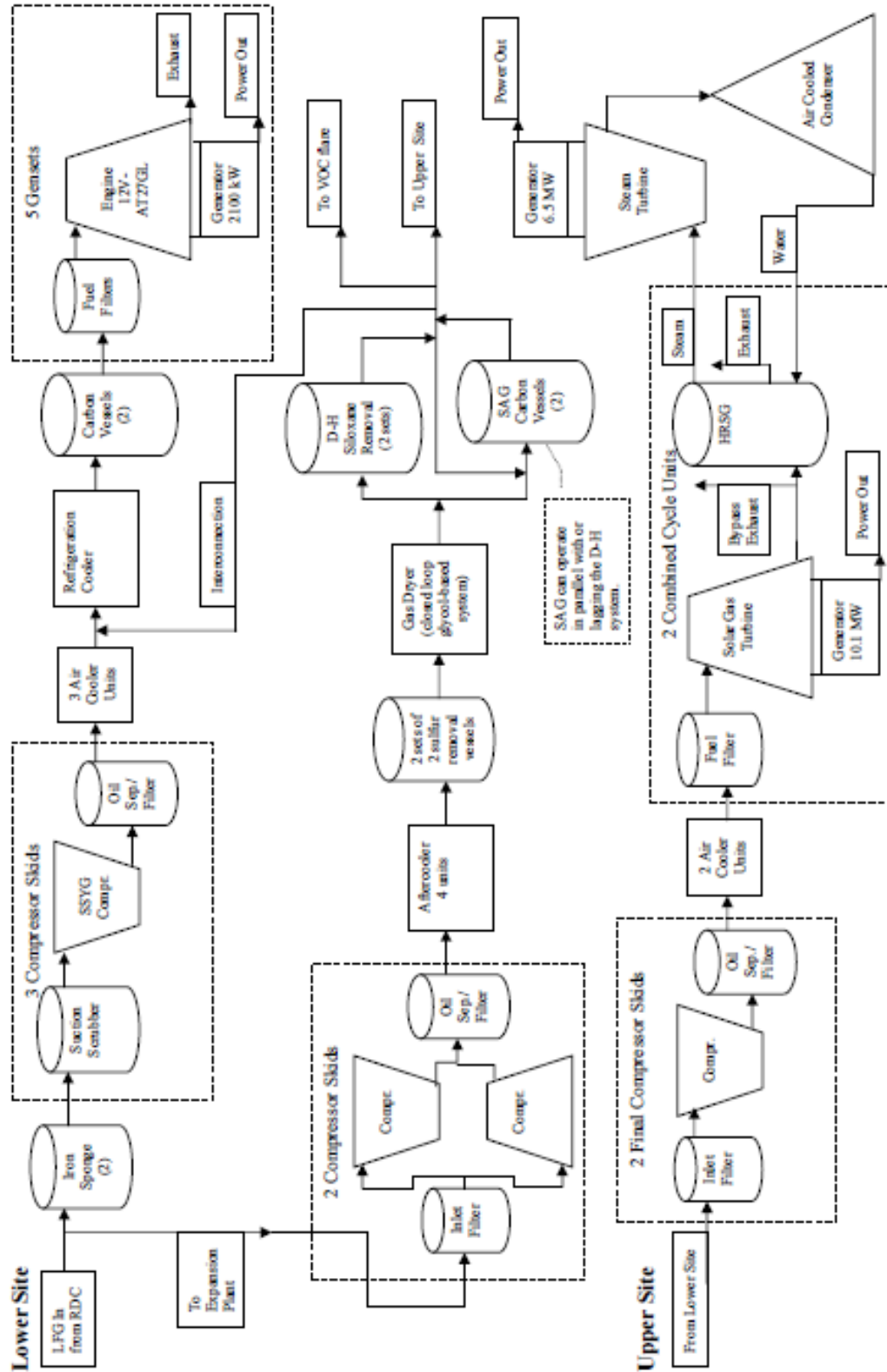


Figure 4: H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Power Plant process flow diagram (adapted from 2/5/10 AOP renewal application, submitted by Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County).

Table 1: Summary of estimated maximum potential air emissions (potential-to-emit).

POLLUTANT	(5) ENGINE GENERATOR SETS	(2) GENERATOR TURBINE SETS AND ENCLOSED FLARE	UNITS
PM <sub>2.5</sub>		48.1	ton/yr
PM <sub>10</sub>	14	39.7	ton/yr
SO <sub>2</sub>	98	13.4	ton/yr
CO	238	137.8	ton/yr
NO <sub>x</sub>	210	249	ton/yr
VOC	35	131.9	ton/yr
CO <sub>2</sub> e*	47,162 (42,785)	112,183 (101,772)	ton/yr (MT/yr)
Toxic Air Pollutants			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)		43.2	lb/yr
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane		1	lb/yr
1,1-Dichloroethane		1.27	lb/yr
1,1-Dichloroethene		0.11	lb/yr
1,2-Dichloroethane		0.22	lb/yr
1,2-Dichloropropane		0.12	lb/yr
Acetone	65		lb/yr
Acrylonitrile		18.8	lb/yr
Benzene	12	1513	lb/yr
Benzyl Chloride		18.3	lb/yr
Bromodichloromethane		2.8	lb/yr
Carbon Disulfide		0.06	lb/yr
Carbon Tetrachloride		2.7	lb/yr
Chlorobenzene		0.16	lb/yr
Chlorodifluoromethane		3,471	lb/yr
Chloroethane		0.44	lb/yr
Chloroform		10.4	lb/yr
Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)		2.5	lb/yr
Cryofluorane (Freon 114)	5		lb/yr
Cyclohexane	58	191.8	lb/yr
Dichlorobenzene		0.17	lb/yr
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	39		lb/yr
Dichloromethane		6.6	lb/yr
Ethyl Alcohol	188		lb/yr
Ethyl Chloride (Chloroethane)	6		lb/yr
Ethylbenzene	57	3.7	lb/yr
Ethylene Dibromide		0.002	lb/yr
Ethylidene Chloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	16		lb/yr
Formaldehyde		687.2	lb/yr
Heptane	59	382.2	lb/yr
Heptane			lb/yr
Hexane	56	0.77	lb/yr
Hydrogen Chloride	5,176		lb/yr
Hydrogen Sulfide	2,043	272	lb/yr

POLLUTANT	(5) ENGINE GENERATOR SETS	(2) GENERATOR TURBINE SETS AND ENCLOSED FLARE	UNITS
Toxic Air Pollutants (continued)			
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)	48	4.1	lb/yr
Isopropylacetone (4-Methyl-2-pentanone)	29		lb/yr
Mercury (Total)		0.0001	lb/yr
Mesitylene (1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene)	8		lb/yr
Methanethiol (Methyl mercaptan)	14		lb/yr
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-butanone)	179	2.9	lb/yr
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone		0.36	lb/yr
Methylene Chloride	28		lb/yr
Pseudocumene (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)	16		lb/yr
Styrene	8	0.2	lb/yr
Tetrachloroethene (Perchloroethylene)	20	3.1	lb/yr
Tetrahydrofuran	56	889.5	lb/yr
Toluene	336	23.8	lb/yr
Trichloroethene	10		lb/yr
Trichloroethylene		2	lb/yr
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	9		lb/yr
Vinyl Acetate		0.1	lb/yr
Vinyl Chloride	8	2.8	lb/yr
Xylenes	177	18.9	lb/yr

\* Includes emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O.

### *Facility-Wide Sources*

Facility-wide sources include facility-wide emissions, such as fugitive dust from motor vehicle operation, and emissions related to plant-wide support services such as the landfill fuel delivery system, condensate drain system, lubricating oil storage tanks, and other maintenance, housekeeping, and miscellaneous, insignificant emissions activities. Minor welding operations are performed on-site. There are fugitive emissions from the existing landfill gas treatment system No. 1 during media change outs and from online sensor vents. Facility-wide source emission limits, work practice standards and permit conditions also apply to all significant emission units located at the source. Table 1 lists the source's estimated potential emissions.

### *Process #1, Power Generation – IC Engines*

Process #1 is the production of electrical energy by burning landfill gas (approximately 55% methane, 45% carbon dioxide, and various other trace gases) within five large reciprocating piston internal combustion engines. The engines turn alternating current generators synchronized to the utility transmission system. Emission points include the exhaust stacks of the engine-generators and their crankcase vents. The engine exhaust stacks and crankcase vents are all located along the westward outside wall of the generator building.

### *Process #2, Landfill Gas Treatment System No. 1*

Process #2 is the landfill gas treatment equipment associated with the IC engines. The equipment is used to remove various contaminants from the fuel gas supplied to the engine generators. Landfill gas treatment consists of a portion of the original gas processing system components plus additional new gas cleaning components. The design capacity of the landfill gas treatment system is 3,500 standard cubic feet per minute. Process #2 is primarily designed to remove hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) and siloxane compounds prior to combustion in the IC engines.

### *Process #3, Power Generation – Turbines*

Process #3 is production of electrical energy by burning landfill gas (approximately 55% methane, 45% carbon dioxide, and various other trace gases) within two combustion turbines, each paired with a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). The turbines and HRSGs each turn an alternating current generator synchronized to the utility transmission system. Each combustion turbine is an emission unit, where the exhaust gasses from each turbine will pass through a HRSG before they are vented from a primary stack. Occasionally, when the HRSG units are not operating, the exhaust gasses will be vented from by-pass stacks.

### *Process #4, Landfill Gas Treatment System No. 2*

Process #4 is the landfill gas treatment system associated with the combustion turbines. The equipment is used to remove H<sub>2</sub>S, siloxanes, and other contaminants from the landfill gas and condition the gas before its combustion within the turbines. In the first stage of the system sulfur removal is accomplished using a solid media (iron sponge, sulfatreat etc.) or a liquid redox system. There are two stages of siloxane removal that occur after the iron sponge. The first is a regenerable alumina based media, and the second is a non-regenerable carbon based media. The design capacity of the landfill gas treatment system is 8,000 cubic feet per minute at site average conditions.

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*Process #5, Enclosed Flare*

Process #5 is the enclosed flare. The flare is capable of combusting up to 12,000 cubic feet of landfill gas per hour, when the landfill gas treatment system, Process #4, is purged for media regeneration.

## 5.0 NEW SOURCE REVIEW HISTORY

In Washington State, new sources of air pollution are potentially subject to several types of new source review (air quality permitting). Federal new source review includes Prevention of Significant Deterioration (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 52.21) and Nonattainment New Source Review (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 52.24). The Federal programs apply to large sources with potential emissions equal or greater than specified thresholds. State new source review, referred to as Notice of Construction (NOC) permitting, applies to smaller sources, and the lesser emissions at the larger sources. Notice of Construction permitting may be required for criteria pollutants (WAC 173-400-110) and/or toxic air pollutants (WAC 173-460-040). In addition to traditional authorization by State new source review, replacement or substantial alternation of emission control technology at an existing stationary source, or a general order of approval for a specific type of emission unit or source, may be authorized according to WAC 173-400-116 or WAC 173-400-560 respectively.

### 5.1 Power Generation – IC Engines.

Ecology originally authorized the installation and operation of five internal combustion (IC) engines using landfill gas as fuel to generate up to 10.5 megawatts of electrical power, through Notice of Construction Approval Order No. DE 98AQ-C174, issued December 1, 1998. Initially, four IC engines were constructed. The first engine commenced operation on April 15, 1999, the first kilowatt-hour was generated on April 23, 1999, and commercial power sales began on June 1, 1999. The fifth IC engine commenced operation in June, 2000.

Source testing performed in May 1999, revealed engine Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) destruction efficiencies less than those required as Best Available Control Technology (BACT), under the original Order. Order No. DE 98AQ-C174, 1<sup>st</sup> Revision, amended BACT for VOC, with the addition of an alternate concentration based emission limit.

Additionally, in resolution of air quality violations, Ecology and KPUD entered into Settlement Agreement and Agreed Order No. 2854, on October 15, 2005. Condition IV.C. of the Agreed Order addressed installation and pilot testing of the approved landfill gas treatment system. For purposes of pilot testing the system, KPUD asked for temporary relaxation of their CO emission limits. Ecology granted revisions to the CO emission limits, in Order No. DE 98AQ-C174 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision, 1/20/06.

### 5.2 Landfill Gas Treatment System No. 1.

On February 10, 2005, KPUD submitted a Notice of Construction application for the modification of the landfill gas cleaning system at their existing H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Power Plant. KPUD asked for flexibility in implementing the system, due to uncertainty in the system's actual performance. The application was processed as an emission control technology order, per WAC 173-400-114, and approved the system modification, including the addition of iron sponge

media and granular carbon beds, designed to clean the landfill gas prior to combustion in the five internal combustion IC engines. Ecology approved the modified treatment system through issuance of Order No. 05AQ-C014, on March 11, 2005. The landfill gas cleaning system became operational on August 29, 2005.

5.3 Power Generation – Turbines, Landfill Gas Treatment System No. 2, and Enclosed Flare. Ecology originally authorized the installation and operation of two landfill gas-fired combustion turbines and two heat recovery steam generators to generate approximately 28.2 MW of electrical power through Notice of Construction Order No. 08AQ-080, issued October 8, 2008. The Order also authorized the installation and operation of a new landfill gas treatment system to remove sulfur compounds and siloxanes from the landfill gas for use in the combustion turbines.

In 2009, Klickitat PUD proposed changes in equipment to be constructed. KPUD stated that a fire pump which had been approved by the Order, would not be installed at the site. KPUD instead proposed to install a smaller diesel-fueled fire pump, not subject to air emissions new source review under Washington State air quality regulations. KPUD also proposed the installation and operation of an enclosed landfill gas flare in place of an open candle-type flare which had been approved by the Order. Order No. 08AQ-C080, 1<sup>st</sup> Revision, 3/2/10, was issued to approve these changes, and to update the Order to be consistent with recent changes to air toxics regulation.

One turbine and the landfill gas treatment system commenced operation on September 29, 2010, and the second turbine commenced operation on October 29, 2010. However, KPUD ceased operations of these facilities on December 3, 2010, when it became apparent that the landfill gas treatment system was not functioning properly. KPUD is in the process of working with vendors to repair and replace the malfunctioning sulfur removal portion of the system with iron sponge treatment.

On February 9, 2011, Klickitat PUD submitted a request to Ecology to revise Order No. 08AQ-C080, 1<sup>st</sup> Revision to extend the deadline for initial performance testing of the combustion turbines, and to approve alternate compliance methods with the total fuel sulfur limit. KPUD proposed compliance with the total fuel sulfur limit through continuous monitoring of the major fuel sulfur compound, H<sub>2</sub>S, provided that annual performance testing indicates the method is appropriate. Ecology granted revisions to the performance testing deadline and approved the alternate sulfur monitoring methodologies in Order No. 08AQ-C080, 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision, 3/25/11. Ecology also granted an extension to the combustion turbine performance testing required by WAC 173-400-115 in an Ecology letter, dated 3/25/11.

#### 5.4 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD).

The H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Power Plant and the Roosevelt Regional Landfill are considered separate sources because they have separate ownership (i.e. different standard industrial classification codes).

The Plant is permitted under NOC Order No. DE 98AQ-C174, 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision and NOC Order No. 08AQ-C080, 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision. Through the prior the Plant is limited to five engine-generator sets burning 3,200 cubic feet per minute (cfm) or less of landfill gas at the ‘lower facility’. Through



the latter the Plant is limited to two landfill gas-fired combustion turbines, each paired to a heat recovery steam generator, burning 3,630 cfm or less of landfill gas per turbine, and one enclosed flare operated at a maximum flow rate of 12,000 standard cubic feet (scf) of landfill gas per hour at the 'upper facility'.

Plants with the potential to emit greater than specified amounts of criteria pollutants are required to obtain a second air quality permit, the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit, prior to starting construction. Due to the industrial category of the Plant, the thresholds are 250 tons per year (tpy) for each pollutant. PSD permit applicability was applied separately to the lower and upper facilities; e.g. the potential to emit of each is compared to the 250 tpy threshold separately. The permittee chose not to apply for a PSD permit for the lower facility because the anticipated emissions of the five engine-generator sets were below 250 tpy and because the permittee did not know whether more than five engine-generator sets would ever be installed. On June 10, 2008, Ecology determined that the upper facility also did not require new source review under the PSD rules.

However, because the combined potential to emit of the two facilities is above 250 tpy for both CO and NO<sub>x</sub>, any future applications for changes to the Plant with increases in emissions will be subject to the PSD significance thresholds.

## 6.0 AIR OPERATING PERMIT HISTORY

Title V of the 1990 Federal Clean Air Act Amendments required all states to develop a renewable operating permit program for industrial and commercial source of air pollution. Congress structured the air operating permit system as an administrative tool for applying existing regulations to individual sources. The goal is to enhance accountability and compliance by clarifying in a single document which requirements apply to a given business or industry.

The Washington State Clean Air Act (chapter 70.94 Revised Code of Washington) was amended in 1991 and 1993 to provide the Department of Ecology and local air agencies with the necessary authority to implement a state-wide operating permit program. The law requires all sources emitting one hundred tons or more per year of a regulated pollutant, or ten tons of a hazardous air pollutant, or twenty-five tons in the cumulative of hazardous air pollutants, to obtain an operating permit.

Ecology authored chapter 173-401 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), which specified the requirements of Washington State's Operating Permit Regulation. This regulation became effective on November 4, 1993. On November 1, 1993, the regulation was submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for program approval. On December 9, 1994, EPA granted interim approval of Chapter 173-401 WAC. This interim approval was extended until EPA granted final approval on August 13, 2001, whereby the regulation became federally enforceable. The current, state-only enforceable, version of this regulation was filed on December 1, 2010.

On November 30, 1999, Ecology notified KPUD that a complete Air Operating Permit application was due, no later than April 11, 2000, based upon records that the H.W. Hill Landfill

Gas Power Plant commenced operation on or about April 12, 1999. At that same time, Ecology sent an Air Operating Permit application to KPUD. Subsequently, KPUD notified Ecology that the first engine commenced operation on April 15, 1999, and thus their AOP application was due on April 14, 2000. Ecology received KPUD's initial application on March 15, 2000, and issued a notification of incompleteness on March 28, 2000. Ecology received KPUD's complete and timely Air Operating Permit application on April 14, 2000. KPUD's initial draft permit was issued and began public comment on May 2, 2001. The public comment period closed, with no comments having been received, on June 9, 2001. Ecology issued a proposed permit, for EPA review, on June 13, 2001, and received notification from EPA that the permit was "eligible for issuance," on July 30, 2001. Ecology issued final initial Air Operating Permit No. 01 AQCR-3159, to KPUD, on August 6, 2001.

On March 4, 2004, Ecology received KPUD's notice of a new Responsible Official. The new responsible official was then incorporated as an administrative amendment and was issued as AOP No. 01 AQCR-3159, 1<sup>st</sup> Revision on March 17, 2004.

On November 1, 2004, Ecology received KPUD's request for "integrated review" of revisions to NOC No. DE 98AQ-C174, 1<sup>st</sup> Revision and the resulting significant modifications to the Air Operating Permit. KPUD withdrew the request for revisions on May 27, 2005. On June 6, 2005, Ecology received KPUD's notice of an alternate responsible official, and a timely and complete AOP renewal application.

On November 10, 2005, Ecology received KPUD's request for "integrated review" of revisions to NOC No. DE 98AQ-C174, 1<sup>st</sup> Revision and the resulting significant modifications, per WAC 173-401-725(4), to their Air Operating Permit (see also 5.2). Ecology issued draft revisions to both permits and initiated public comment, on December 9, 2005. The public comment period closed on January 16, 2006; No public comments were received. On January 18, 2006, Ecology issued Proposed AOP No. 01 AQCR-3159, 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision and asked for expedited EPA review. On January 20, 2006, EPA declared the permit revisions, "eligible for issuance." Air Operating Permit No. 01 AQCR-3159 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision was issued January 20, 2006.

KPUD's first renewal draft permit was issued and began public comment on January 30, 2006. The public comment period closed, with no comments having been received, on March 13, 2006. Prior to issuance of the proposed permit, Ecology updated AOP Condition 5.2.16 to reflect an applicable requirement change made in writing in a letter dated April 5, 2006. Air Operating Permit No. 06AQ-C026 was issued August 4, 2006.

On March 13, 2008, Ecology received KPUD's notice to revise the Alternate Responsible Official. The new responsible official was then incorporated as an administrative amendment and was issued as AOP No. 06AQ-C026, First Revision on March 25, 2008.

On February 13, 2009, Ecology received KPUD's notice to revise the Responsible Official. The new responsible official was then incorporated as an administrative amendment and was issued as AOP No. 06AQ-C026, Second Revision on March 18, 2009.

On May 28, 2009, Ecology received KPUD's notice to revise the Alternate Responsible Official. The new responsible official was then incorporated as an administrative amendment and was issued as AOP No. 06AQ-C026, Third Revision on July 27, 2009.

On November 9, 2009, Ecology received KPUD's notice to revise the Responsible Official. The new responsible official was then incorporated as an administrative amendment and was issued as AOP No. 06AQ-C026, Fourth Revision on December 17, 2009.

On January 19, 2010, Ecology received KPUD's notice of a new Alternate Responsible Official. The new responsible official was to be incorporated in the renewal permit, and therefore did not result in an administrative amendment to the AOP.

On February 5, 2010, Ecology received KPUD's second AOP renewal application, which included the plant expansion project covered by NOC Order No. 08AQ-C080, and issued a notification of completeness on April 2, 2010.

## 7.0 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

### 7.1 New Source Performance Standard (NSPS).

On March 12, 1996, EPA promulgated the Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60 Subpart WWW). The NSPS applies to each municipal solid waste landfill that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification, or began accepting waste, on or after May 30, 1991.

The Roosevelt Regional Landfill, where the Plant is located, is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart WWW, Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (NSPS). As owner and operator of the affected facility, Allied Waste is required to demonstrate compliance with all applicable provisions of NSPS Subpart WWW, including 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(B), requiring reduction of NMOC by 98 weight percent or reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 parts per million by volume. Gas generated by the landfill are collected and sent to KPUD, which combusts those gases to generate electricity for sale. KPUD is located adjacent to Allied Waste on land leased from Allied Waste. Currently, Allied Waste and KPUD are separate entities, not under "common control" as that term is used in the Clean Air Act. And, although a contract exists between Allied Waste and KPUD, the owner of a regulated facility cannot contract away its liability. Therefore, KPUD is not subject to the NSPS (See 8/15/00 letter from Douglas Hardesty, EPA Region 10, to Ali Nikukar, ODEQ, regarding Valley Landfill NSPS Subpart WWW Applicability, for further guidance on this topic).

On July 6, 2006, EPA promulgated the Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60 Subpart KKKK). The NSPS establishes emission standards and compliance schedules for the control of emissions from stationary combustion turbines. The NSPS applies to stationary combustion turbines with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules (10 MMBtu) per hour, which commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 18, 2005. KPUD is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart KKKK as the two turbines each have a peak load of 10.6 MW and commenced construction on December 12, 2008. The turbines may use water

injection to control NO<sub>x</sub>. As owner and operator of the affected facility, KPUD is required to demonstrate compliance with all applicable provisions of NSPS Subpart KKKK.

Subpart KKKK exempts subject stationary combustion turbines from the requirements of subpart GG. Subpart KKKK also exempts subject heat recover steam generators from the requirements of subparts Da, Db, and Dc.

## 7.2 National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

On January 16, 2003, EPA promulgated the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63 Subpart AAAA). The NESHAP applies to municipal solid waste landfills that have accepted waste since November 8, 1987, or has additional capacity for waste deposition, and may include a bioreactor, and meets any one of three other criteria. Again, while the Roosevelt Regional Landfill is subject to these requirements, the H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Power Plant is not.

On January 18, 2008, EPA promulgated the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ). The NESHAP applies to stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. Since KPUD emits less than 10 tpy of any HAP, and less than 25 tpy of any combination of HAP, KPUD is classified as an area source of HAP emissions under the NESHAP regulation. Additionally, the IC engines commenced construction prior to June 12, 2006 and are therefore classified as existing stationary RICE. For existing stationary RICE at an area source, the NESHAP establishes maintenance practices for the engines, with mandated compliance with the practices by October 19, 2013. As owner and operator of the affected facilities, KPUD is required to demonstrate compliance with the applicable provisions of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ.

## 8.0 GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING

### 8.1 Federal Greenhouse Gas Reporting.

On October 30, 2009, EPA published a rule for the mandatory reporting of greenhouse gases (GHG) (also referred to as 40 CFR part 98) from large GHG emissions sources. The rule applies to certain facilities, including those which emit 25,000 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e or more per year in combined emissions from all stationary fuel combustion sources. While KPUD's potential GHG emissions are approximately 145,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year, §98.2(b)(2) excludes carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biomass from being used in the comparison to the 25,000 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e reporting threshold. KPUD's biomass reduced potential applicable GHG emissions are approximately 725 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. Therefore, KPUD has reported it is not subject to the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting rule.

Regardless of applicability of the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting rule to KPUD, Title 40 CFR Part 98, Federal Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases, is not an AOP applicable requirement. According to EPA guidance as published in the Federal Register (56288 FR 74:209, Friday, October 30, 2009), the requirements imposed by this rule are not applicable requirements under the Title V operating permit program.

## 8.2 State Greenhouse Gas Reporting.

On December 1, 2010, Ecology promulgated Chapter 173-441 WAC – Reporting of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases. The WAC incorporates by reference certain, but not all, calculation methods and other requirements from 40 CFR Part 98, the federal Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting rule. The WAC applies to any facility that emits 10,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e or more per calendar year in total GHG emissions, including biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>, from all applicable source categories listed in WAC 173-441-120.

KPUD may be subject to the requirements of chapter 173-441 WAC if actual GHG emissions are greater than 145,000 MT of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. Potential GHG emissions are greater than 145,000 MT of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. As owner and operator of the affected facility, KPUD is required to demonstrate compliance with all applicable provisions of chapter 173-441 WAC.

## 9.0 COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING (CAM).

### 9.1 Criteria.

On October 22, 1997, EPA promulgated the Compliance Assurance Monitoring rule (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 64). This Rule requires specialized pollutant-specific monitoring for those emission units which meet the following criteria:

- 9.1.1 The unit is located at a Title V Air Operating Permit source
- 9.1.2 The unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant (or surrogate thereof), other than an emission limitation or standard that is exempt.
- 9.1.3 The unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard; and
- 9.1.4 The unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant that are equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as an Air Operating Permit source.

### 9.2 Applicability.

- 9.2.1 The lower facility of the Plant does not employ any “control devices” and the uncontrolled potential to emit, of each engine, is less than major source thresholds. Therefore, CAM is not applicable at the at the lower facility
- 9.2.2 The combustion turbines of the upper facility each have the potential to emit 134.7 tons per year (tpy) of NO<sub>x</sub>, which exceeds the 100 tpy threshold for a source to be classified as a major source for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. However, post combustion “control devices” are not used at the facility and NO<sub>x</sub> CEMS are required. Therefore, CAM is not applicable at the upper facility.

## 10.0 INSIGNIFICANT EMISSION UNITS AND ACTIVITIES

The source contains the following categorically exempt insignificant emission units:

- lubricating oil storage tanks [WAC 173-401-532(3)]
- fuel analyzer vent [WAC 173-401-532(8)]
- generator room vents [WAC 173-401-532(9)]
- internal combustion engines on motor vehicles [WAC 173-401-532(10)]
- brazing, soldering, welding, etc. [WAC 173-401-532(12)]
- plant upkeep, painting, etc. [WAC 173-401-532(33)]
- portable drums and totes [WAC 173-401-532(42)]
- comfort air conditioning [WAC 173-401-532(46)]
- bathroom vent [WAC 173-401-532(48)]
- office activities [WAC 173-401-532(49)]
- personal care activities [WAC 173-401-532(50)]
- sampling connections [WAC 173-401-532(51)]
- fuel and exhaust emissions from motor vehicles [WAC 173-401-532(54)]
- machining operations-indoors [WAC 173-401-532(55)]
- sample gathering, prep, mgmt. [WAC 173-401-532(73)]
- repair & maintenance [WAC 173-401-532(74)]
- batteries & battery charging [WAC 173-401-532(77)]
- air compressors & tools [WAC 173-401-532(88)]
- non-PCB oil-filled breakers, etc. [WAC 173-401-532(118)]
- combustion sources less than 0.5 MMBtu/hr (196 hp) using fuel with less than 1% by weight sulfur (1 fire pump and 2 emergency generators) [WAC 173-401-533(2)(f)]

Designation of an emission unit or activity as insignificant does not exempt the unit or activity from all applicable requirements. The designation also does not affect the authority of ecology and local air authorities to establish case-by-case monitoring requirements as set forth in WAC 173-400-105 or other provisions of law. Specifically, insignificant emission units are still subject to general rules.

## 11.0 GAPFILLING

Section 6 of the air operating permit identifies requirements that are applicable to existing emission units at the source. The air operating permit must contain emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance. Where the applicable requirement does not require periodic testing or monitoring, periodic monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data has been identified and included in the permit. This action is termed gapfilling.

The last column of the tables in Section 6, contains the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting to be performed by the permittee (MRR). This column identifies the periodic action that must be taken to demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirement. It should be noted that in addition to the MRR a source must consider all other credible evidence when certifying to their compliance status.

For some applicable requirements no action is warranted and instead the permittee will annually certify their compliance status. These requirements are identified with, "no additional monitoring required," stated in the MRR column.

Many applicable requirements specify periodic MRR while, where appropriate, gapfilling was used for the remainder. When not specified by the underlying applicable requirement, the source of the MRR is identified in brackets for each MRR requirement. Those that reference WAC 173-401-615(1) were gapfilled. Below is a brief explanation of the basis for each instance of gapfilling.

Table 3: Identification and basis of "gapfilled" items.

Applicable Requirement	Gapfilling basis
6.1.4, 6.1.8, 6.1.9, 6.1.10, 6.1.12	This source has not had a history of violating these "nuisance" requirements. Since these could be subjective, we determined it was appropriate to consider complaints in MRR.
6.1.5, 6.1.15, 6.2.11a, 6.2.14	We believe that these requirements are best served by requiring the source to annually review the specific documents.
6.1.7, 6.4.13	This source has not had a history of visible emissions and is not expected to have problems complying with established visible emission standards. Monthly MRR was determined to be appropriate. Additionally, action is required when visible emissions are observed at times other than the monthly survey.
6.2.15, 6.3.2, 6.4.6	A log kept of hours of operation required both of the IC engines and landfill gas treatment system No. 1 should demonstrate whether the treatment system is being employed at all times when the IC engines are being operated. Similarly, a log kept of the hours of operation of landfill gas treatment system No. 2 should demonstrate its appropriate use.
6.2.1b, 6.2.1c, 6.2.3b, 6.2.5b, 6.2.11b, 6.4.5, 6.4.7, 6.4.10b, 6.4.10c, 6.4.11b, 6.4.12b, 6.4.12c, 6.4.12d, 6.5.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9	We believe that compliance with these requirements will be sufficiently demonstrated by compliance with the specified requirement.
6.6.3a, 6.6.3b, 6.6.4, 6.6.5, 6.6.6, 6.6.7a, 6.6.7b, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9	The EPA Federal Reference Methods listed in the Monitoring and Analysis Procedure or Test Method column are included as a means to determine compliance with the specified emission limits. However, there are no initial or ongoing performance test requirements associated with the emission limits.

## 12.0 STREAMLINING

Streamlining is the subsuming of a less stringent requirement by a clearly more stringent requirement. This Air Operating Permit contains no streamlining.

### 13.0 COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

By virtue of the Air Operating Permit application and the issuance of this permit, the reporting frequency for compliance certification for this source shall be annual.

### 14.0 ENFORCEABILITY

Unless specifically designated otherwise, all terms and conditions of the Air Operating Permit, including any provisions designed to limit the source's potential to emit, are enforceable by EPA, and citizens, under the Federal Clean Air Act. Those terms and conditions which are designated as state-only enforceable, by (S), are enforceable only by Ecology. State-only terms and conditions will become federally enforceable upon approval of the requirement in the State Implementation Plan. However, the enforceability of the terms and conditions of this Air Operating Permit are not expected to change during the Permit term. All terms and conditions of the Air Operating Permit are enforceable by Ecology.

Following is an example of how to identify a state-only enforceable condition. At the end of Condition 2.7.2 the following notation occurred: "[WAC 173-400-107, 8/20/93, 3/1/11 (S)]." If a version of the regulation is cited with no reference to enforceability, it is federally enforceable. Thus, this notation means that the authority for this permit condition is contained in the 8/20/93 version of WAC 173-400-107 (this is the version of WAC 173-400-107 that is in the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) and is thus federally enforceable) and in the 3/1/11 version of WAC 173-400-107. The (S) after 3/1/11 means that the 3/1/11 version of WAC 173-400-107 is State-only enforceable.

References to WAC and RCW rules are given with the respective chapter's most recent filing date. Emergency rules adopted under RCW 34.05.350 become effective upon filing unless a later date is specified in the order of adoption. All other rules become effective and enforceable upon the expiration of thirty days after the date of filing, unless a later date is required by statute or specified in the order of adoption.

### 15.0 OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY

The permittee did not request or specify any alternative operating scenarios.

However, it is anticipated that in the near future the combustion turbines will replace the IC engines until such a time that the landfill gas flow is sufficient to operate both facilities. In the event that an emission unit is not operated during a period equal to or greater than the monitoring period designated, no monitoring is required (e.g. A monthly visible emission survey is not required if the emission unit is not operated during the month that the survey covers. A monthly visible emission survey is required if the emission unit is operated for any portion of the month that the survey covers). Recordkeeping and reporting must note the reason why, and length of time, the emission unit was not operated.

Additionally, in the event that an emission unit is operated solely for maintenance purposes during a period equal to or greater than the monitoring period designated, no monitoring is required. (e.g. A monthly visible emission survey is not required if the emission unit is only



operated for maintenance purposes during the month that the survey covers. A monthly visible emission survey is required if the emission unit is used for generation of electricity for any portion of the month that the survey covers.) Recordkeeping and reporting must note the occurrence and nature of the maintenance and a statement that generation was not performed by the emission unit.

## 16.0 OTHER PERMITTING ISSUES

### 16.1 State Ambient Air Quality Standards.

The following regulations are ambient air quality standards that apply generally to all areas of the state. There are no on-going monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements specific to the source to prove compliance with the ambient air quality standards. Compliance with the ambient air quality standards is required, and the following regulations are triggered for any source when undergoing New Source Review for Notice of Construction or Prevention of Significant Deterioration permitting and are generally reported in the permits as findings as required, or when an actual or suspected violation of an ambient air quality standard is found locally.

WAC 173-470-010, -020, -030, -100, -160, 1/3/89

WAC 173-470-110, -150, 1/3/89 (S)

WAC 173-474, 9/30/87 (S)

WAC 173-475, 2/29/80 (S)

## 17.0 COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

### 17.1 Compliance Status

The most recent Full Compliance Evaluation (FCE)<sup>1</sup> was completed for KPUD on November 12, 2010. The FCE showed that as of September 15, 2010, KPUD was *in compliance*<sup>2</sup> with their existing AOP. Documents related to this and other FCEs completed for KPUD are available for public viewing from the Department of Ecology, Central Regional Office.

However, the compliance plan, for the renewal application, was updated on April 6, 2011, after the applicant failed to meet a performance testing deadline for one of the stationary combustion turbines. Specifically, under the stationary combustion turbine NSPS (see section 7.1) testing of combustion turbines “CTG1” and “CTG2” were due to be completed no later than March 28, 2011 and April 27, 2011 respectively, each within 180 days of initial startup. Because the applicant is currently in violation of these applicable requirements, a schedule of compliance is included in the section 5.4 of the Air Operating Permit.

### 17.2 VOC Control Efficiency

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<sup>1</sup> An FCE is a comprehensive evaluation of the compliance status of a source. It evaluates all regulated pollutants at all regulated emission units, and it addresses the compliance status of each unit, as well as the source’s continuing ability to maintain compliance at each emission unit.

<sup>2</sup> Defined per HPV criteria from “The Time and Appropriate (T&A) Enforcement Response to High Priority Violations (HPVs)”, EPA, December 22, 1998.

Condition 4.5.4, of NOC Order No. DE 98AQ-C174, issued December 1, 1998, required that volatile organic compound (VOC) control efficiency of the engine/generator sets be at least 98.0 percent. Required VOC emission testing, in May 1999, demonstrated that VOC control efficiencies for the existing four sets was 95.48%, 94.87%, 95.88%, and 94.17%; the required VOC control efficiency was not met. The source test results were reported to Ecology on July 12, 1999. In response, Ecology issued Notice of Violation No. DE 99AQ-C189, on October 19, 1999. Additionally, KPUD asked that Ecology reconsider best available control technology (BACT), for VOC, for the sets. Specifically, KPUD requested flexibility in the VOC emissions to mirror flexibility of non-methane organic compound emissions in the federal NSPS standard. (See sections 5.1 and 7.1.) Ecology granted the requested Notice of Construction permit revisions. No penalty was issued. This violation is fully resolved.

### 17.3 CO Emission Limits

When the IC engines were originally installed, they were each tested shortly after they started operating, and the results indicated that they were in compliance with the carbon monoxide (CO) emission limits. In August 2001, the engines began experiencing problems due to suspected manufacturing defects. KPUD completed repairs on all five engines. Several months after the engines were back online KPUD voluntarily conducted source tests on four of the five engines and discovered CO emissions violations. KPUD reported that the most likely cause of the high CO emission was the buildup of siloxanes, an impurity in the landfill gas, within the engines. KPUD dismantled the engines, cleaned the siloxane deposits off, and then retested the engines. The subsequent testing showed a decrease in CO emissions, and compliance with the CO emission limits. KPUD developed a protocol for routine cleaning of the engines to minimize siloxane build up and keep the engines in compliance with their CO emission limits.

Additionally, they began investigating gas cleaning technologies to remove the siloxanes from the gas stream prior to the gas entering the engines. On October 25, 2002, Ecology issued Notice of Violation (NOV) No. 02AQCR-4960, to KPUD, for emitting more CO than allowed by their air quality permit. Specifically, the NOV referenced exceedances, as measured by reference method source testing, in March and May, 2002. As follow up, on November 13, 2002, Ecology stated that, “[b]ased upon the circumstances surrounding the violations and the KPUD’s diligence in responding to the violations, Ecology has decided to take no further enforcement action at this time.” With the understanding that implementation of an aggressive engine head cleaning schedule would keep CO emissions within permitted limits, Ecology considered this violation resolved.

However, in September 2004, it became apparent, to Ecology, that KPUD was failing to consistently maintain CO emissions within their permit limits. On November 29, 2004, Ecology issued Notice of Violation No. 1812, to KPUD, for additional exceedances of their CO emission limits and some reporting violations.

Both of the above specified NOV’s were addressed in Settlement Agreement and Agreed Order No. 2854, which became effective on October 14, 2005. The Settlement included payment of \$30,000.00, to the “Air Pollution Control Account,” and specific actions regarding four items: interim engine cleaning, interim source testing, installation of Landfill Gas Cleaning System, and CO Monitoring. Condition IV.A, of the Settlement, was superseded, in writing, by Ecology, in a

letter dated April 5, 2006. Additionally Condition IV.B, of the Settlement, was met, and thus deemed to no longer be applicable, by Ecology, in a letter dated August, 4, 2006. The actions had associated deadlines through February 6, 2008; all actions were completed, resolving the violations alleged in both NOV's.

#### 17.4 Turbine Performance Testing

KPUD is in violation of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart KKKK, §60.8(a). KPUD was unable to conduct performance testing of the combustion turbines in compliance with the NSPS mandated schedule. Failure to demonstrate compliance with the NSPS qualifies as a Federally Reportable Violation (FRV). The NSPS requires that performance testing be conducted within 180 days after initial startup of each turbine. Combustion Turbine 1 (CTG1) first fired on September 29, 2010 and Combustion Turbine 2 (CTG2) first fired on October 28, 2010. Accordingly, performance testing of CTG1 and CTG2 were required to occur by March 28, 2011 and April 27, 2011 respectively.

FRVs are reported to the EPA's Air Facility System (AFS) within 60 days of the event date. Violations of performance test deadlines are Tier I Federally Reportable Violations. Failure to conduct a timely NSPS performance testing is specifically given as an example of a "significant procedural violation". KPUD will then be associated in AFS as being "in violation", and will continue to be until the violation is fully resolved (including having completed any related compliance schedules). (See "schedule of compliance" in the section 5.4 of the Air Operating Permit.)